

# The Chronicle.

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R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.  
Clarksville, Tenn.:  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

PARSON BROWNLOW has issued a proclamation, ordering elections to fill Legislative vacancies in some of the counties. Perhaps this is intended as a feeler to find out how the new franchise law is likely to work. Should it find to meet his expectations, we presume he will carry out his threat, to call upon Northern Governors to furnish fifteen thousand stand of arms to put into the hands of his militia, that, through their agency, the present despotism may be perpetuated. We do not suppose that any one will be frightened by such threats, and the Parson might as well understand, first as last, that if there be not conservative voters enough to defeat his clique, the people will take things into their own hands, and reform the Government peacefully, if they can, but reform it as all hazards. We anticipate no such necessity, but it may arise. Three fourths of the people will not be oppressed by one fourth, and revolution must follow the persistent effort to prolong such despotism. But happen what may, the Parson need not be afraid of that "lamp post" which haunts his imagination. His worst enemy can wish him no severer punishment than to live. It may be said of him as Pat. Darby once said of Amos Kendal—that his body ought to be made transparent, his eyes turned inward so that he could look upon nothing but his guilty conscience, and then be cursed with eternal life.

TO THOSE who have lauded Henry Ward Beecher for his patriotic and conservative out-givings, we commend the following note, in reference to the travelling manager, sent out by the Philadelphia Free Nigger Convention, for exhibition along the line of the Presidential tour. The man who can glorify such a set, has neither patriotism nor wisdom, and by permitting them to make a show-room of his church, proves that he has no religion:

PHRENSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 11.  
To Edward Corry and George B. Lincoln: I regret that health will not allow me to pay my grateful respects to three Southern gentlemen, who stood faithful among the faithful in bloody trial. God bless them. Their country honors them—history will perpetuate their names among the noble. With all my heart I welcome them to Phrenskill, and give them the right hand of fellowship.

Conciliate! is the advice sometimes given us, in reference to the tone of this paper. Conciliate whom? The Radicals? When they can point to an act or a word of theirs not intended to insult or oppress, we may consider the question of conciliation; but in their present temper, we would as soon think of trying to conciliate hungry hyenas. A bold and honest advocacy of sound doctrine, is construed into rebellion; and a tone of moderation, into tame submission. We prefer the former, to the latter charge.

THE NEW YORK HERALD thinks the President's liberal policy towards the South will cause his defeat in the Northern fall elections. The liberality, here spoken of, is the work of the Constitution, and if the North continue to repudiate that instrument, the President will stand acquitted of all blame, and all responsibility for the ruin that must follow.

It is a singular coincidence that the most violent Radicals, in the North and in the South, were once the most ultra advocates of State Rights and secession. It proves that human nature is everywhere the same, and that whenever a man turns traitor to his country, his party, or his principles, he goes, at once, to the opposite extreme—hoping by excess of zeal to palliate his excess of meanness.

Brownlow and his miserable clique have established a despotism in the State, in open violation of the Federal Constitution and of every principle of free government; and because they are denounced as brutal tyrants and soulless scoundrels, the people of the South must be exterminated and every evidence of settlement and civilization destroyed by fire.

## NOT GUILTY.

Of all the atrocious villains of the Radical, none deserve a higher place in the scale of guilt, than their effort to make the South responsible for their acts. Everything they write or speak, in reference to the political condition of the country, is designed to work up the passions of their followers to the point of resistance to every effort, on the part of the President and his friends, to restore the Union and preserve what is left of the Constitution. Their determined purpose is to overthrow the present form of Government, and to erect upon its ruins a despotism, after the model of the Thirty Tyrants. And this, they intend to do even if it can be done only through the agency of a bloody civil war.

That this is their object, can be clearly established by innumerable acts and volumes of significant utterances. But, like all designing villains, they want a pretext to cover, as with a veil, the hideous features of their guilt, and to throw over them the faintest semblance of justification. For this purpose, they avail themselves of the glaring falsehood, that the South is still rebellious, and needs the appliances of a rigorous tyranny to quell its spirit and bring it under subjection to the Radical will. To give plausibility to this oft-repeated lie, they send, out here, villainous agents—in the shape of letter writers, school teachers, and secret emissaries and spies—whose business it is to invent lies, pervert facts, foment discord between whites and blacks, and get up bloody riots—all which are skillfully used to blacken the character of the South, and to blacken the hearts and passions of the mob, over which Radical leaders exert an unbounded sway.

This is a deep game, and it may enable those who are playing it, to get up another war; but let it be understood that, as the South is determined to take no part in bringing about a war, it is equally determined that it shall continue, as it will begin, an exclusively Northern fight. To fight about us, is one thing; to fight with us, is quite another. In either case, the radicals must shoulder the entire responsibility. The people of the South are peaceable and law-abiding, to a degree that shames the purer morality and christianity of the North; and that the tales told of Southern violence—permeating the whole section—are false, is proven by the fact, that no outbreak has occurred, except where Northern Radicals and Union sneaks are congregated, and can put forward the poor negro to begin the riot and become its victim. This is the history of every bloody scene that has been witnessed, in the South, since the close of the war. Southern sneaks and Northern villains, in every instance, have been the guilty instigators, the poor negroes have been the tools and the principal sufferers, whilst all the guilt is charged upon an intelligent, honorable and law-abiding community—as far above all such criminal conduct as the Radicals are below every thing that enters into the character of a gentleman. If, by such wrong to the South, they can get up a war at home, let them do it. Truth and history will hold the South guiltless.

PHILADELPHIA, Baltimore and Cincinnati, are the three cities whose authorities refused to extend the usual hospitalities to the President. The citizens of each, however, nobly vindicated their character by giving to the Chief Magistrate a fitting reception.

It is rumored that Gen. Hancock has received instructions to extend full protection, to the Conservatives of Missouri, in the exercise of the right to vote. Similar instructions to Gen. Thomas would be acceptable to the Conservatives of Tennessee.

It is said, and perhaps truly, that Fred. Douglass was the only man of any refinement and sense in the Free Nigger Convention. So far as the delegates from Tennessee are concerned, we acknowledge the justice of Fred's claim.

THE late Congressional elections, in Kentucky, resulted in the return of Gen. Rousseau, without opposition, and the election of Ward—conservative—in place of Green Clay Smith, abolitionist.

SENATOR WILSON calls the President a "drunken trow-maker." The brochure he has lately made for the Radicals, are not at all to their taste, and hence the sneer at his calling.

## REPORT OF GEO. T. LEWIS.

Office M. C. & L. Louisville, R. R.,  
Clarksville, Sept. 12, 1866.  
To His Excellency, Wm. G. Brownlow, Knoxville, Tenn.:  
I have the honor to appoint me Receiver of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, in July, 1865.

I made several efforts to raise means to put the road in running order, but did not succeed until I applied to you, Sir, for aid. An appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of the State was made. Competent engineers were appointed to go over the entire line of the road from the mouth of the Tennessee to Paris, Tennessee—eighty-three miles. Their reports stated that no part of the road was in condition to pass trains safely, except that portion lying east of Clarksville, where the rails and ties, and the trestle work on that required extensive repairs. From Clarksville West not a mile of the road was in order, and nearly the whole line of the road, seventy miles, was covered with weeds, briars and bushes. Cuts were partly filled with brush and timber, and the trestle work, in many sections either destroyed, removed by high water, or requiring heavy and expensive repairs, and in addition five hundred cross ties were needed to the mile of road, and five bridges necessary to rebuild before trains could pass over the road.

The repairs of the road was commenced in February last, under many disadvantages. In the first place it was impossible to draw labor from roads in operation to this one, without increasing the pay as an inducement. Consequently, I was compelled to pay day laborers, foremen and mechanics twenty-five per cent. above usual rates.

There were no many breaks in the road from the destruction of bridges and trestles, material sliding into cuts, culverts destroyed and embankments partially washed away. It was impossible to use a locomotive on any part of the road; consequently, the material in the cuts, about fifty thousand cubic yards, had to be moved by horse power on small trucks and carts, and the cross ties necessary for immediate repairs had to be distributed in the same slow, tedious and expensive manner.

However, the work is done—trestle all rebuilt or thoroughly repaired, the bridges over the Tennessee and Tennessee rivers, across Wells and Crockett, and Giesse Creek have all been erected new, and of good material, the necessary quantity of cross ties put in, and the road opened for traffic on the thirtieth day of August last, when four passenger trains and one freight train, making direct connection by rail for the first time, between Louisville and Memphis.

The bridges cost in bonds two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in bonds were pledged as collateral security for the loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable in three years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

I have expended for machinery, engine, boiler, lathe, and office, \$7,000 00  
For coal and oil, 20,000 00  
Seats for three passenger coaches, 2,000 00  
Stationery, blanks, books, tickets, 1,200 00  
Repairs on engine, 1,000 00  
Repairs on cars, 1,150 00  
Machine shop covered with iron, 96,000 00  
Fence bought of U. S., 4,000 00  
Eating house and office, 2,500 00  
Hand and truck cars, 3,000 00  
\$49,350 00

In a short time I hope to have this account all properly arranged, so as to show in detail the expenditures I have made. I am pleased to state, Sir, that the prospect for business over this road is decidedly good.

The receipts of the road for the first eight days, from 13th to 21st August, averaged over four hundred dollars per day. I feel confident, Sir, that the income of this road will be long, be sufficient to pay current expenses, and will contribute to the improvement of the line, and meet the interest due to the State. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
GEO. T. LEWIS,  
Receiver M. C. & L. R. R.

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

To the President of the Soldiers' Convention,  
Clarksville, Sept. 12.  
The soldiers of the late Confederate army met here to-day, and deputed the undersigned to congratulate your convention on your effort to restore peace and quietude to the country, and express their deep sympathy with your patriotic labors, and to assure you that Confederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of States and of the United States to the soldiers of the Union. On our part we pledge security of life, property, and freedom of movement, and opinion to all. A mass meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) night, to give formal expression to these purposes and sentiments.

Signed:  
N. B. FORBES,  
HARVEY MATHER,  
LEON TROUSDALE,  
JAS. B. CHALMERS,  
J. C. GALLOWAY,  
MARCUS JORDON,  
L. J. DEESIE,  
SOLIDERS' AND SOLDIERS' CONVENTION,  
Clarksville, Sept. 12.  
To E. B. Forrest, Marcus Jordan, and others,  
Memphis, Tenn.:  
The national convention of soldiers and sailors, here assembled, are profoundly grateful to you for the assistance rendered to your dispatch. We hail with pleasure every effort to restore peace, property, and brotherly affection throughout our beloved country. "War has its victims," but peace and order are blessings for which we will manifestly contend with loyalty and justice are restored under the constitution.

Signed:  
GORDON GRANGER,  
President of Convention.  
THOS. EWING, JR.,  
G. C. CURTIS.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12.—Mortuary committee report from this city that cholera has been twenty-four hours absent. It is thirteen less than yesterday and eight less than Monday.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The flood—The great storm continues. Reports from the railroads and the crops are disastrous. There is no railroad communication from this city to Dayton, Indianapolis or Chicago, all three roads having bridges gone. The Indianapolis road is worst damaged and cannot be repaired for several days. Accounts from Dayton report the flood there the most remarkable ever known for the season. The city is completely desolated by the floods, but trains being able to get in or out in any direction. The track of the Dayton and Michigan road is swept away in several places. A bridge on the Dayton and Western road near Paris, is gone; also bridges on the Indiana Central, between Columbus and Figue.

The Atlantic and Great Western road has several extensive slides; and the Dayton and Sandusky is submerged in many places for hundreds of yards.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 9.—Federal soldiers attempted to enter a dancing school room with negro women as partners, at Brenham. They were resisted, and one of their number shot. They then burned a portion of the town, loss \$85,000.

Toronto, C. W., Sept. 13.—During a hurricane here last evening much damage was done.

The late heavy rains in the lower province destroys all hope of saving the hay and grain crop, which promised so favorable. Much suffering is anticipated the coming winter.

Galveston, Sept. 11.—We have gloomy reports to make from Texas concerning the cotton crop. In this city it has been raining almost incessantly for nearly a week, and while I write the rain is coming down with no prospect of cessation. So far as based on the rains have extended into the country. This is most disastrous to the cotton crop in many ways. It increases the ravages of the cotton-worms, delays the cotton already open, and delays further opening. It is a serious and important item in Texas agriculture—is delayed and in many ways injured, thus decreasing the means of support of a worthy class of our community—the industrial population.

## THE FOLLOWING IS THE DECLARATION OF THE MOST RADICAL SECTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We affirm that the loyalists of the South look to Congress with affectionate gratitude and confidence as the only means to save us from persecution, exile, and death itself. And we also declare that there can be no security for us or our children—there can be no safety for the country against the full spirit of slavery now organized in the form of secession, unless the government, by national authority and appropriate legislation, enforced by national authority, shall confer on our children the right to vote.

A colored girl of sixteen, a refugee from Alabama, has been kept for two and a half years in a slave den in Chicago by Mr. Taylor, half-clothed, compelled to saw all the wood, do all the washing, etc., of his family of ten, without pay, to sleep in a cellar, forbidden to go out, frequently beaten, and on one occasion, when she got away, badly whipped. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We clip the following from the New Albany Ledger:  
Over six hundred—One of the immediate objects of the Radical mob demonstration at Indianapolis toward the President, as we learn from a reliable source, has been to array a number of Johnson Republicans against the Radical State ticket. Among those who consented to support the ticket, were members of the convention which nominated it, are Col. T. N. Stillwell, member of Congress, Col. Miles Murphy and Major Bundy, of Henry county, and Hon. D. K. Rogers, these gentlemen, as we now learn from a reliable source, being supporters of Mr. Johnson's policy of restoration, consider themselves absolved from all obligations to vote the Radical State ticket, and will give a cordial support to the conservative ticket nominated by the Democracy.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Dean Richmond's estate is reckoned at a million and a half.

Ex-Confederate General Joseph Wheeler is going to Houston, Texas, to live.

General Hood, when in Austin, Texas, the other day, was waited on by a committee of the Legislature, and escorted to a seat of honor in that body. All the members rose as he entered the hall.

The Democrats carried Idaho by about 200 majority. They have seven Democrats in the Council to three Radicals, and in the House seventeen Democrats to three Radicals.

The London Times says the Mexican Empire has been purchased for \$2,000,000 by a special envoy to consult with Maximilian.

The Herald's Canada correspondent says there is no abatement in the excitement concerning the Fenians. It is also said the Canadians are organizing in squads to make raids upon the American border towns in revenge for Fenian raids upon Canada.

In western Arkansas a silver vein had been struck, which for several days yielded a pound daily and the best of the best. The owners are trying to find a continuance of the vein, when it is believed, the metal can be found in fabulous quantities.

## M. C. & L. Railroad.

MEMPHIS, CLARKSVILLE, & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD, in connection with Memphis & Ohio, and Louisville & Nashville Railroads. Through to Memphis and Louisville without change of cars.

Two through Express trains daily (Sundays excepted), for Memphis, Nashville and Louisville, making close connections at Memphis with Mobile & Ohio R. R. for all points to the South, and direct connections at Louisville with trains for all points in the North, East and West.

Condensed Time Card of Arrivals and Departures.

CLARKSVILLE ROUTE.  
Leaves Louisville at 5:00 o'clock p. m., and 5:30 a. m.  
Leaves Nashville at 10:00 o'clock p. m., and 10:00 a. m.  
Leaves Clarksville at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and 2:00 a. m.

CLARKSVILLE ROUTE.  
Arrives at Clarksville at 2:15 p. m., and 2:00 a. m.  
Leaves Clarksville at 4:15 p. m., and 4:30 a. m.  
Leaves Clarksville at 5:35 p. m., and 5:05 a. m.

CLARKSVILLE ROUTE.  
Arrives at Nashville at 1:30 p. m., and 9:00 a. m.  
Arrives at Clarksville at 3:30 p. m., and 5:00 a. m.  
Arrives at Louisville at 2:35 p. m., and 11:15 p. m.

Accommodation train leaves Clarksville for Paris and all way stations on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 1:25 p. m., and leaves Paris for Clarksville and State Line on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving in Clarksville at 1:00 p. m.

Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Wm. Johnson, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Sept. 21, 1866-67.

## OLDEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Established 1845.  
T. & R. E. McCulloch, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Have received and opened for sale their large and elegant stock of Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the Public Generally.

## NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of A. LONG & CO., have hereby notified that John Cooper, having been sold out of his interest in said firm to James W. Long, says that James W. Long, and the lending secured to assume all the liabilities of said firm, to take immediate legal steps to collect their debts against said firm as he no longer be in any way liable for same. This 14th day of September, 1866. JOHN CHESTER, Sr., Sept. 21, 1866-67.

Insolvent Notice.  
HAYEN SUGGESTED THE INSOLVENCY of the estate of Dr. G. A. Carroll, deceased, in the county court of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

COURTS & BEAUMONT, Dry Goods Merchants, No. 10 Franklin Street, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WE WILL OPEN SUCH INDUCEMENTS as will compete with any business West of the Mountains. We respectfully request a call, and solicit an examination of our stock.

MR. M. C. Pitman's wife and children all of the friends and acquaintances.

TO GIVE HIM A CALL.  
105 Times Club, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE!  
ON MONDAY, 15th OF OCTOBER next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, the tract of land on which the late Geo. H. Johnson resided, containing about

260 Acres, Most of which is cleared and in good cultivation. It has a COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE and other improvements, and is one of the most conveniently located farms in the country, being situated on the Railroad, at Cherry's Station, and on the Russellville Turnpike.

Four miles from Clarksville. Persons wishing to examine the premises, will call on Mr. J. L. Johnson, or myself. Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with interest from date, to be paid annually on all unpaid purchase money. Possession given immediately after sale.

At the same time and place I will sell the half of the crop of Tobacco, Corn and Oats, 6 head of Horses and Cattle, 1 Mule, a lot of Cattle, Hogs, 1 Wagon and Gear, and the Farming Tools of said property, also: One Baggy and Harness, the Household Furniture, and other articles pertaining to housekeeping and farming. The personal property will be sold on six months time, except for sums under \$5, which will be for cash.

## C. P. ATKINSON,

DEALER IN FURNITURE, Of every Description.

McKoin & Bailey's Old Stand, JEWELRY, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND complete stock of FURNITURE, comprising

Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash-stands, etc., etc.

Made of the best material and of the most approved style. Also: Carpets, Rugs, Matts, Window Shades, Fire Screens, Wall Paper, Baby Buggies, Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Table Covers, &c., &c.

Wayne's Patent Refrigerators, Kept constantly on hand.

METALIC CASKETS AND CASES, of various sizes and styles, and of the most approved material.

TWO HEARSEES. One for the city and one for the country, will be furnished at all times.

Repairing of all kinds of Furniture done at short notice.

C. C. ATKINSON, June 24, 1866-67.

### COME GENTLE SPRING.

#### CLOTHING!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND—  
FURNISHING GOODS, OF NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

WE HAVE TAKEN THE ADVANTAGE of the recent reduction in prices at the East, in all articles in our line, and are now prepared to furnish to our customers goods as CHEAP, if not CHEAPER than they can be had in this market. Our stock of

Mens', Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing

Is complete and cannot be surpassed this side of Louisville. We are just receiving and opening our Spring and Summer Clothing. Call and see for yourselves.

Wm. S. Adkins, is still an attaché of this house, and will be pleased to assist in the selection of clothing, for his inability of manners and close attention to business, has been engaged as salesman. He will be happy to see his old friends.

KLEEMAN & CO., March 16-17 FRANKLIN STREET.

### 1866. SPRING! 1866.

### MATTILL & BRO.,

FRANKLIN STREET, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods, in endless variety, consisting of

American, English and French Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Domestic, From 3-4 to 10-4 wide, of different grades. Also a large lot of

DRESS GOODS!

Printed Lawns, Linen Lawns, Jaconet, Swiss, Laces, Poplin, Black and White Poplin, Irish Poplin, etc., etc. Also, a large lot of

Hosiery and Fancy Goods, Such as Laces, Collars, Edgings, Ribbons, &c. Also, a large stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Queensware.

All of which was bought at the recent sale. Ladies in the city and vicinity, are respectfully invited to examine their goods before making their purchases elsewhere. Their stock is superb and attractive, and great bargains are offered.

MATTILL & BRO., April 6, '66-67.

### MASONIC.

Clarksville Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M., holds its regular communications on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at their Lodge Room, over Roach & Willis store, Franklin Street. All Masons in good standing, are invited to attend. By order of THOS. McCULLOCH, W. M. Jno. W. Faxon, Sec'y.